

Russians in Brilliant Victories Capture Thousands of Austrians

line, they recognize also the possibility of the almost complete evacuation of France and Belgium. Paris announces that the Germans have evacuated Amiens. The position of German reinforcements of 50,000 reported to be marching south on three roads in that neighborhood, is not known.

GERMANS DETERMINED TO REOCCUPY BRUSSELS
The Belgian army is credited with the determination to occupy Brussels, and claims to have cut the railroad between Liege and Brussels, thus severing an important German line of communication. It seems to be possible that the scattered German forces, composed for the most part of reservists, toward the southeast.

Military authorities in France consider the position of German armies critical. The army which was south of the Ardennes Forest, they argue, finally retreated eastward, owing to the danger from the west. The French fortress of Verdun, while the mountainous character of the Ardennes district renders retreat due north infeasible. The left wing of the German army, they believe, is retreating in a northerly direction.

The German version of the battle of Marne is not to be heard. The German official wireless tonight is silent regarding the operations of the front which in that theatre. It records a local success by the army of the Crown Prince, which it reports took a fortified position south of Verdun, and the beginning of an attack on the forts to the south of Verdun with heavy artillery.

No date is given, and the operations may have occurred at early stages of the battle. The position of the troops is stated in the French reports is that the German army is retreating toward the river Vesle, which has been crossed by the German army. The German forces in the center, which had penetrated farthest south are following the north of the Ardennes Forest and the Vosges, and in the hills wooded country between Metz and Verdun the Germans have been driven back by the French army.

THE FRENCH APPAR TO HAVE TAKEN THE OFFENSIVE
The French appear to have taken the offensive along the entire front, as indicated by the reports of the French army. The French army has been reported to have taken a decisive victory at Arras, and to have captured the town of Arras. The French army has been reported to have captured the town of Arras, and to have captured the town of Arras.

In the battle proceeding in Galicia and Russian Poland success appears to belong to the Russians. They are reported to have won a decisive victory at Lodz, and to have captured the town of Lodz. The Russian army has been reported to have captured the town of Lodz, and to have captured the town of Lodz.

THE BATTLE OF LITVA RUSIA
The battle of Litva Russia, which is proceeding, apparently will prove the final test of the Russian army. The Russian army has been reported to have captured the town of Litva, and to have captured the town of Litva.

While there is no progress of events on the French battlefield, there are signs of retreating or celebration. London today reports the usual Sunday calm, and the French army is reported to have captured the town of Litva, and to have captured the town of Litva.

WILL EXCHANGE EQUAL
The capture by the Germans of a fortified position south of Verdun was reported in news dispatches Saturday. The French army has been reported to have captured the town of Litva, and to have captured the town of Litva.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS
A Reuters dispatch from Amsterdam says an agreement has been reached whereby France and Germany will exchange an equal number of prisoners, officers and men, who may join their respective armies.

DEATHS
John Thomas Wash, twenty-six years old, formerly of Richmond, but who has been living in London, England, was recently killed at his home there. The funeral will take place from the home in Oakwood Cemetery this morning.

DEATHS
Thomas H. Stuart, a son of the late Thomas H. Stuart, died yesterday at the residence of his son, 714 Locust Street, South Richmond, in his twenty-fourth year. He was survived by his wife and by the following children: T. A. Stuart, Mrs. E. D. Lipscomb, Mrs. L. E. Stuart, Mrs. M. H. Stuart, and Mrs. C. H. Stuart.

DEATHS
Special to The Times-Dispatch: HEATHSVILLE, Va., September 13.—W. H. Raines, of Lower Lancaster, died early Tuesday morning, aged about seventy. He is survived by five sons and one daughter. The interment was Wednesday morning at 12:30 P. M. at the home of his son, J. H. Raines.

DEATHS
Funeral of L. S. Brown.—Funeral services for Colonel L. S. Brown, general agent of the Southern Railway, who died here on Friday, were held here today. Many prominent Masons, Confederate veterans and railroad officials attended. The body was taken to Atlanta, Ga., for burial.

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON WAR DEVELOPMENTS
PARIS, September 13 (2:15 P. M.).—An official statement issued today says: "First, on the left wing the enemy continues retreating. He has evacuated Amiens, falling back eastward between Soissons and Rheims. The Germans have retired northward from the Vesle. They have not defended the Marne, southeast of Rheims."

"Second, at the center the enemy, though it has lost Reims and the Marne, still holds the south end of the forest of Argonne. In our right the hostile forces, which were along the Meuse, are retreating beyond St. Die and Lunelville. We have recaptured Dron, Le Tape, Baccarat, Remireville, Nomeny and Metz."

"In the Belgian field operations, the Belgian army has vigorously taken the offensive south of Liege. The battle that has been in progress in Belgium, for the last seventeen days, has ended in a great victory for the Russians. The Austrians have retreated along the entire front, leaving in the hands of the Russians a great number of prisoners and war material."

FRENCH TROOPS FOLLOW
PARIS, September 13 (2:15 P. M.).—A Havas Agency dispatch from Bordeaux, following communications signed by general von Stein and officially issued at Berlin, says: "The news is received from headquarters that the army situated east of the river Vesle, which has been crossed by the German army, is retreating toward the river Vesle, which has been crossed by the German army."

"The situation in the region of the Vosges remains without change. In Eastern Prussia, fighting has recommenced. The Russian army has been reported to have captured the town of Litva, and to have captured the town of Litva."

GERMANS CANNOT USE LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS
LONDON, September 13 (2:15 P. M.).—A Reuters dispatch from London says the line of communications used by the Germans has been cut, and they cannot make use of it. The German army has been reported to have captured the town of Litva, and to have captured the town of Litva.

NEWSPAPERS PROFOUND DEPRESSION IN GERMANY
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, via Paris, September 13 (2:15 P. M.).—News of the German retreat, despite the official statement, has passed through Switzerland to the north, and caused profound depression. According to advices received here, the German army has been reported to have captured the town of Litva, and to have captured the town of Litva.

NEWSPAPER OFFICES AT MUNICH HAVE BEEN CLOSED
Along the Swiss-German frontier the full extent of the German retreat is being reported. The German army has been reported to have captured the town of Litva, and to have captured the town of Litva.

CAPTURE BY CROWN PRINCE
LONDON, September 13 (2:15 P. M.).—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says it is officially reported that the army of German Crown Prince Frederick William has captured a fortified position southwest of Verdun, and "it is believed that an attack with the heaviest artillery pieces on the forts south of Verdun."

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AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS IN PARIS—ON THEIR WAY TO THE PALACE OF THE UNLIVED, DUTY DRILLING PLACE—IN THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY

and Russia. At the very moment when Mr. Carnegie was speaking, the King of England had written the King of Belgium, asking him to denounce the crime of a German aviator, who dropped a bomb on the royal residence at Antwerp, where the Queen and her children were staying.

ARMY OF CROWN PRINCE
PARIS, September 13 (2:15 P. M.).—The German army is still in a condition to offer resistance, they will, in the opinion of well-informed experts, do so along the line extending from Peronne through St. Quentin and Mezieres to Ardennes. The only army falling back is that of Crown Prince Frederick William, south of the forest of Argonne.

It is probable, according to experts, that the Crown Prince has been unable to find a safe line of retreat. The Argonne district is a difficult mountainous region without roads, and the Crown Prince would be compelled to move either northeast or northwest. In the first case, it is declared, he would be attacked from Verdun, while the second would throw him with the Duke of Mecklenburg's army, which would involve both armies in confusion. Experts therefore believe the Crown Prince, if he is forced to retreat, will attempt to break through eastward between Verdun and Soissons.

UNDENIABLE VICTORY
PARIS, September 13 (2:15 P. M.).—General Gallieni, military governor of Paris, today received the following message from General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army: "The battle of the Marne has ended in an undeniable victory. The retreat of the first, second and third German armies is hastening before our eyes, and our center in turn, the fourth German army is commencing to fall back to the north from Vitry-le-Francois and the Sarrebourg-Bahns in the Province of Marne, seven miles east of Vitry-le-Francois."

"Moreover, the enemy has left upon the battlefield many wounded and quantities of munitions of war. We have many prisoners. Our troops show evidences of the intensity of the struggle and the extraordinary efforts made by the German army in their attempt to resist our vengeance."

"Our vigorous retaking of the offensive has determined the success, responded to by our soldiers. All merit will be made for the foregoing public. General Gallieni added this note: 'The military governor of Paris is happy to bring this telegram to the knowledge of the troops under his command. He adds his own felicitations to the army of Paris for the part it has played in the operations.'

"He felicitates also the troops of the entrenched camps on the efforts which they had made during this period and which efforts should be continued without relaxation."

DECISIVE VICTORY WON BY COSSACKS OVER AUSTRILIANS
(Continued From First Page.)
confine themselves to defense. They delivered a counter-attack, obtaining considerable success. The fighting, where for six days they did nothing but repel continual attacks of the enemy. Only on September 4 were they moved to the rear in accordance with orders received.

The successes of General Brusilov and General Brusilov, enabled us to make a general offensive movement, and the enemy's position was completely shattered. As a result of a rapid movement among the Austrian troops at Krasnik, these were attacked by General Brusilov, from the southwest on September 6, and were forced to accept battle on three fronts. We repelled counter-attacks of the Krasnik troops, and carried the enemy's position on the front of the Krasnik troops.

"The Austrians continued vigorously to attack our left wing to win success in the direction of Lemberg. However, about September 12, we also repelled their offensive on this side and now the battle of Galicia, which has lasted seventeen days, is drawing to an end. The pursuit of the enemy continues."

CHEF ARRESTED
Max Kramer, a German chef at the Jefferson Hotel, was yesterday afternoon arrested by Patrolman Kramer and Atkinson, charged with being a fugitive from justice in New York State. The man will be held by the local authorities until an officer from New York arrives to take him back there for trial.

Kramer is charged on a warrant, a copy of which has been received by the police here, with violating Section 210 of the New York Penal Code. The name of Miss Kate Meier, 129 Broad Street, Stapleton, Staten Island, is mentioned in the warrant, and she will be the principal witness against Kramer. The alleged offense is said to have occurred June 1, and Kramer came to Richmond shortly after he left New York.

TELEPHONE CUFF LEADS TO ARREST
Eva Wilson was last night arrested on a warrant sworn out by Patrolman Tatt, charging her with using indecent language over the telephone. The woman was talking with a man who became infuriated at her language and who turned over the receiver to the patrolman. The arrest followed immediately.

ON EXCITING TRIP THROUGH WAR ZONE
(Continued From First Page.)
had been shot as they passed through, and thus troops had been dispatched to destroy the village as a punishment.

"For their terrible purpose the Germans had brought with them cartloads of straw, and with these they had fastened the houses. We were made to walk on the main street, holding our hands, with two German soldiers each, to cover us with their revolvers. This was in the afternoon, and from 3 to 5 o'clock we had to stand at the end of the street while the firing went on. It was a terrible spectacle, and our first glimpse of the horrors of war, for we saw five civilians as they left their burning houses ruthlessly shot down by the German soldiers."

"There we were made to stand and look on while the houses were being set on fire, and soon the whole street was in flames. The German soldiers, however, spared women and children, and marched them on one side before they fired the village."

"We made the best of a bad job, and I produced a flask of brandy, which I had with me while the Germans looted a cafe, and brought out cognac. Then they allowed us to go on towards Louvain. By this time it was dark, and we were in danger, not only of being shot by sentries, but also by the inhabitants, who might take us for Germans. We walked on through a small village called Veltum. Although we were in great danger, we could not obtain anything to eat, and no one would give us shelter, so we went to the village priest, a poor man, he could do nothing for us; his place was already full of refugees, and he advised us to go into the woods. However, we contrived to get a little chocolate, and with a loaf of bread which we had brought with us, we managed to make a scratch meal, after which we lay down in a ditch."

THEIR SLEEPING PLACE
OVERLAP WITH RATS
"Sleep was quite out of the question. The place was overrun with rats, and we did not enjoy their presence. In the morning we continued our way through the village, and two little Belgian girls came out and gave us some bread and butter, for which we were very grateful."

"We got back on the road to Louvain, and stumbled upon a German soldier, who was lying on a pack of playing cards and a cap from the dead body of a Belgian soldier. There were many dead horses and a few dead soldiers about. They were German horses."

"Just outside of Louvain we met a troop of Germans, and they allowed us to go on, although they told us there was no more food. The whole town was still firing. Neither of us will ever forget the spectacle Louvain presented as we walked up the principal street. The whole town had apparently capitulated to the Germans, although occasionally we heard the sound of firing. But it was desultory firing, and of a greater part of the town was in flames."

"Houses were falling, telegraph and telephone poles were tumbling into the streets, and the picture of desolation was complete, while the German soldiers were looting among the ruins. Dead bodies littered the streets. The Germans were placing sacks over the faces of the dead."

"My friend, with a touch of grim humor, said: 'Well, now that we have reached a town and left the open country, we shall have to make ourselves as respectable as possible. I am going to have a shave.' And he was as good as his word. He marched into the ruins of a barber shop, helped himself to a razor, and shaved himself."

"Further down the street we met more German soldiers, who actually cleared us. They would not have tolerated this if they had known we were English. My friend's boots had given out, and the Germans took him into a bootmaker's shop—now lacking an owner—and picked him out a new pair of shoes."

"As we went down a side street towards the center of the town we met two German soldiers carrying a canary, which they had just killed. They were burning house. This they gave to my friend, who offered it to one of three Belgian girls outside a provision shop. The girl escaped from the house and flew through a burning gateway. My friend ran after it and rescued it, but had his coat burned by the flames. He then gave the canary back to the girls."

CAUTION TO PRISONERS
"As we approached the center of the city we found the whole place was in flames with the exception of the Hotel de Ville. This beautiful old fifteenth century structure was intact, and the Germans had taken caution to preserve it. I not only saw this for myself, but the houses facing it had not been fired—but I ascertained it from several German officers that it was their intention to save this grand old pile. That was last Friday morning, and I have not the least doubt that it remains in the same condition to-day."

"The cathedral, however, had not been allowed to get out of danger. All the windows had been knocked in, and we were told that people had taken refuge in the cathedral and fired on the Germans from the roof. The fabric was still standing when we were there, and on going inside we found many dead bodies."

"In burning streets German officers, looking well groomed and smart, were going about in motor cars. At last we were taken to the station and told to wait for the train at Liege. Here we sat for three hours talking to the German soldiers. They told us that the English prisoners were there, and they described some Scotchmen to us. They told us they had taken 400

English prisoners from among those who had attacked their front lines, and 350 of them had been shot that morning because they were found in possession of dum-dum bullets.

"What truth there is in such a statement I do not know, but we certainly saw the remaining seventy, for they were marched on board the same train. They were wearing khaki trousers, but of course, their accounts must have been taken from them. Among them were two Highlanders wearing their kilts. They shook hands with their captors as they went into the train."

"Another yarn they told us—we took it to be a yarn—was that the Germans were within forty miles of Paris. In the town of Louvain we were told that all Belgian civilians who were captured were lined up and blindfolded. German soldiers then walked down the line and shot every third one. The Mayor of Louvain, we were told, was also shot."

"We took the train from Louvain to Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), and all along the line we met trains coming in, bringing the Landsturm, the last line of German reserves. There were forty. They were dancing and singing like boys, presumably at the prospect of fighting for the Fatherland, and their trains were covered with evergreens. The Germans shouted and pointed to our train 'Die Engländer! Die Engländer!' (The Englishmen! The Englishmen!)"

"I think I thought there were more than seventy Englishmen in that train, but we knew there were seventy-two. The train crawled at a snail's pace from Louvain to Aachen, taking twenty hours to cover a distance which ordinarily is accomplished by an express in one hour. Along the line on both sides we saw ruined buildings, and every house that was not razed to the ground had the white flag flying."

"All along the line we saw trenches and ruined railway stock, but Tilmont did not appear to be badly damaged. We only saw two or three houses destroyed. Then we got to Liege, arriving about midnight last Friday. We got out and wanted to leave the station to walk to Maestricht, on the Dutch frontier, but they would not allow us to leave the station, which had been turned into a barracks, and was filled with German officers and soldiers."

"After considerable parley, a German officer took us into a canteen and gave us some hot coffee, for which we were devoutly thankful. They told us that the German soldiers were slowly out of Liege, and by this time it was quite dark. The smell of powder and decaying bodies was truly of a ghastly nature, and the spirit of death seemed to be everywhere."

"Horror stricken at the sights which I witnessed, I begged for a drink, but they took no notice. At last one soldier gave me an empty water bottle. I seized it, hoping to find a few drops still in it. I found a thin, cold, and water, but of brandy."

DR. PERRYMAN AT BLACKSBURG
Norfolk Minister Speaks in Behalf of State-Wide Prohibition.
BLACKSBURG, Va., September 13.—Dr. Perryman, of Blacksburg, of North Carolina, was unable to fill his engagement to speak at Blacksburg on Saturday, because of the illness of his wife. He was, however, introduced by Rev. G. W. Perryman, D. D., of Norfolk, and the invocation was made by Rev. R. B. Nelson, of Christ Episcopal Church.

The continued arrival of the unemployed at Colon, in the face of the present labor restriction, it is stated, menaces the welfare and security of the resident population. It has been necessary to direct that all reasonable means be taken to curtail undesirable immigration.

The chief of police at Colon has advised that many laborers discharged at the plantations of the United Fruit Company at Bocas del Toro are arriving at Colon, where there are now approximately 1,000 idle laborers in that city, and that this number, owing to the lack of work at the docks and elsewhere, is constantly augmenting.



SURVIVORS OF THE KARLUK SAFE ON REVENUE CUTTER

Eight White Men and Eskimo Family Rescued by Schooner—Three of Explorers Dead.
WASHINGTON, September 13.—Eight white men and an Eskimo family, survivors of the wrecked Canadian exploring ship Karluk, are safe aboard the revenue cutter Bear, after being marooned on a frozen Wrangell Island since last January.

A relayed wireless dispatch from the Bear, received here to-night, said the rescue was due at Nome, Alaska, to-day. The dispatch told of the death of three of the explorers on the island, George S. Mallory, would not suffer from Mammie, assistant topographer, and John Brody, seaman.

Captain Cochran's report said: "Bear is returning to Nome with the following members of the Canadian Arctic expedition: 'Munro, Williamson, McKinley, Hadley, Clark, Tomlinson, Williams, Mammie, Eskimo family.' 'All doing well, under care of surgeons. Will arrive Nome Sunday.' 'Party rescued by schooner King and Winsor, September 2, transferred to Bear September 8, latitude 68 degrees, 55 minutes north; longitude 152 degrees, 20 minutes west. 'Mallory and Mammie died of asphyxiation. Brady accidentally shot. There are eight missing persons who never reached Wrangell Island. The Bear reached Wrangell Island, then it was unable to land on the island, but no signs of life.'"

The Karluk was a part of an Arctic expedition sent out by the Canadian government under Vilhjalmur Stefansson. There were twenty-three white men aboard her. Captain Tomlinson, Bartlett and eleven other reached Wrangell Island, but eight never been heard from. Bartlett, with three companions, were ashore near Point Barrow when the Karluk was carried out to sea by the ice. They made their way to Collinson's Point, carrying word of the vessels' plight to the outside world.

The Bear was sent North from Nome in July to pick up the marooned explorers. It was thought the party had plenty of food and fuel, and were waiting for rescue. Until early in July it was believed all of the Karluk's crew had found safety on Wrangell Island, then it was learned that two parties of four had not joined the others.

AUTHOR OF "QUO VADIS" IS HELD PRISONER
Henryk Sienkiewicz, But Recently Issued Appeal to Poles to Support Russia in War.
LONDON, September 13.—A dispatch to the Evening News from Petrograd says that Henryk Sienkiewicz, the Polish writer and author of "Quo Vadis," who recently issued an appeal to the Poles to support Russia in war, has been taken prisoner by the Austrians and sent to Grochow.

Mr. Sienkiewicz has been living on his estate in Galicia. He is about seventy years of age, and always has been hostile to Austria and Germany, and an apostle of a Russo-Polish rapprochement.

NO WORK NOW AT PANAMA
Warning Sent Out That 1,000 Unemployed Are in Zone.
WASHINGTON, September 13.—American consular representatives in the West India Islands have been requested to spread information broadcast that there is no more work to be had on the Panama Canal.

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The chief of police at Colon has advised that many laborers discharged at the plantations of the United Fruit Company at Bocas del Toro are arriving at Colon, where there are now approximately 1,000 idle laborers in that city, and that this number, owing to the lack of work at the docks and elsewhere, is constantly augmenting.

Along the River of Doubt
—there are multitudes in perplexity as to the cause of their headaches, biliousness, sleeplessness, heart flutter, nervousness, etc.—ills that constantly interfere with personal comfort and success.

There are others who have learned that coffee—with its drug, caffeine—is very often the cause of these troubles, and that a sure, easy way to escape such discomforts is to quit coffee and use

POSTUM
—a pure, delightful food-drink, made entirely of wheat and a bit of molasses. It is absolutely free from the coffee drug, caffeine, or any other harmful or comfort-destrorying ingredient.

Postum now comes in two forms.
Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.
Instant Postum—a soluble powder. Made in the cup with hot water. No boiling required. 30c and 50c tins.
Both kinds are delicious, and the cost per cup is about the same.
Grocers everywhere sell POSTUM